#### Confession of Murder by One of the Mutineers.

LONDON, May 6, 1875. Further particulars of the mutiny on the schooner Jesserson Borden show that it began on the 20th of April, when the vessel was a thousand miles from England.

THE RINGLEADER. The leader was a seaman named Miller, a native of Finland.

THE MUTINEERS SURPRISED WHEN ATTEMPTING A SURPRISE. Miller called the captain at midnight, saying a man had broken his leg. This was a ruse to get

the captain on deck unprepared.

But when he got there he was well armed and began firing on the mutineers. A BARRICADE AND BATTLE ON DECK. The latter, finding it impossible to get the upper hand, retired to the deck house, in which they

were natied up by the captain and steward. Forty shots were fired at the mutineers before they surrendered. DURATION OF THE FIGHT.

It was thirty hours from the beginning of the outbreak before the last man surrendered. Miller, the ringleader of the mutiny, had been

placed in irons for misconduct just after the schooner sailed from New Orleans. He afterware apologized for his conduct. He confesses that he killed the first mate.

A LADY WITNESS.

The Captain of the schooner had his wife on

LONDON, May 6-Evening. On the arrival of the schooner Jefferson Borden at her dock to-day she was boarded and full details of the mutiny were obtained.

THE FIRST BLOWS—DEATH.

It seems that an American sallor named Smith struck the first blow. He knocked down and killed the second mate, who was in charge of the

He then awakened the first mate. As the latter came out of the cabin he was felled by Miller and thrown overboard.

THE CAPTAIN ABOUSED TO ACTION. All this time their captain, Patterson, was asleep. He was aroused by Miller, who shouted down the gangway that a man had broken his leg. Looking around he observed that the bunks of the mates were empty.

Suspecting mischief, he armed himself with revolvers and went on deck. He was immediately assailed by the mutineers with missiles.

He opened fire; they retreated and finally took refuge in the deck house, where he besieged them an entire day. He emptied his revolvers on them repeatedly through the windows, but they relused to surrender until night. SURRENDER.

Miller, after receiving five builets in the legs and two in the body, at length offered to yield with his companions, and all were secured. THE WOUNDED SAILORS.

The English sailor, whose name is Clews, received two bullets beneath the ribs, and will probably die. Smith was wounded in the wrist and shoulder.

He was chained to the pump, and suffers severely from ague, contracted from his exposure. WORKING TO PORT UNDER GREAT DIFFICULTIES. The Captain, steward, boy and one sailor worked the ship seven days before assistance was

obtained from passing vessels. The first mate was the Captain's brother, and the second mate his cousin. WHAT THE PRISONERS SAY.

The mutineers assert their only object was revenge for ill treatment. DENIAL AND COUNTER CHARGES. The rest of the crew deny that the men had been ill treated, and Captain Patterson declares

they intended to plunder the vessel.

CRIMINAL UNDER COMPULSION. LONDON, May 7-6 A. M.

Clew, the Englishman, bas signed a paper stat-

ing that he acted with the mutineers under compnision. AMERICAN OFFICIAL ACTION.

The United States Consul has taken charge of the prisoners and ordered their transfer to Dreadnought Hospital.

# ENGLAND.

THE QUESTION OF PARLIAMENTARY PRIV-ILEGE DEPATED IN THE HOUSE OF COM-MONS-MR. DISRAELI'S OPINION OF THE IRISH OPPOSITION TACTICS-THE PREMIER CALLED TO ORDER AND SLIGHTLY OUT OF HUMOR-MR. GLADSTONE REBUKES THE CHIEF OF THE CABINET. LONDON, May 6, 1875.

In the House of Commons to-night the Marquis of Hartington asked when the debate on the privileges of the House would be resumed and the

Mr. Disraeli replied that there was no immediate prospect of resuming the debate which was unexpectedly terminated on Tuesday night. He intended, however, when attention was again called to the presence of strangers, that a division be taken to decide whether the galleries shall be cleared. The government was charged with wasting time over the question of privilege; but the opposition to the Irish Peace Preservation bill was the real obstruction. The Irish members were justified in opposing it, and the government was equally justified in seeking to have it passed.

At this point Mr. Disraelt was called to order for digressing from the subject of the inquiry put by the Marquis of Hartington.

He resumed his remarks and stated that, allowing for a fair opposition, he believed it would be possible to prorogue Parliament in July. The government was determined to pass all its measures, even if in order to be able to do so it should and it to be its duty to advise the Queen not to prorogue the session until all of them had re-ceived the royal sanction.

The Premier added that the government intended to open the discussion of the budget on Friday morning.

THE EX-PREMIER LECTURES ON MINISTERIAL DIS-COURTEST.

Mr. Gladstone rose and said he regretted the tone of Mr. Disraeli's remarks. The Rouse was entitled to respectful treatment, even from the Premier. Never before had he heard such a statement as that relative to the passing of government measures. The right honorable gentleman threatened to keep the House sitting until a numper of unspecified bills were passed. Was that a ecoming method of procedure on the part of the nead of Her Majesty's government? If such a tone was again adopted he (Mr. Gladstone) would feel it his duty to avail himself of his privileges as a private member. He protested with emphasis against a morning discussion of the budget.

Mr. Disraeli consented to take up the budget in

PROGRESS OF THE IRISH PEACE PRESERVATION ACT. The consideration of the Irish Peace Preservation act, which has been nine days under debate, was resumed in committee and concluded. The bill was passed in committee with important amendments, by which the penalty for the unlawful possession of arms is reduced and the right to search nouses for arms limited to the day time. The House has yet to take final action on the

# CHOLERA IN INDIA.

BOMBAY, May 6, 1875. Cholera prevails in the city of Baroda. It has not yet appeared in the camp of the British troops.

# THE MUTINY ON THE JEFFERSON BORDEY THE HAYTIAN REVOLUTION.

and Its Consequences.

The Foreign Residents Crowded at the Consulates.

PEACE RESTORED IN THE CAPITAL.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.] PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, May 3, via Kingston, Jamaica, May 5, 1875. The revolutionary disturbance at this point

was, at the first moment subsequent to the outbreak, routed by the government troops. TWO GENERALS KILLED.

Generals Price (Brice?) and Pierre were

FOREIGN RESIDENTS SEEKING SAFETY. The foreign consulates were immediately crowded with refugees, who sought shelter

from the violence of the native mob. MARTIAL LAW TEMPERED WITH MERCY.

Martial law was proclaimed, the proclamation containing a promise of amnesty to those who would surrender at once to the officers of

THE CITY AGAIN TRANQUIL. Tranquillity has been restored.

HAYTIAN RELATIONS TO ENGLAND. A HERALD reporter called last evening upon Mr. Stephen Preston, the Haytian Minister in New York, with reference to the rumors of the existence of hostile complications between the British government and the Haytian Republic, on the subject of the arrest of the British Consul at Port au Pais, on the north side, which news was published in the Herald, by telegraph from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 24th of April, in the following terms:—

Jamaica, on the 24th of April, in the following terms:

Kingaron, Jamaica. April 24, 1875.

Rumors of an alarming nature have reached here from Port au Prince. There has been some disturbances at Portiu ala, and the British Consul was assaulted and wounted add, and the British Consul was assaulted and wounted add, and the British Consul was assaulted and wounted and the place immediately, but was prevented by the wounded Consul, who has since arrived in Kingston on the gunboat-wallow.

Commodore Lyons here has sent a steamer of war to Port au Prince to demand explanations and indemnity for the outrage, under penalty of immediate retaliation upon the town of Port au Pals.

MHAT THE MINISTER SAYS.

Mr. Preston stated to the reporter that according to the advices he had received by the steamer from Port au Prince, which arrived yesterday at this port, the English Consul in question had been dining on board the British gunboat Woodlark, on which was Mr. Stewart, the successor of the late British Charge d'Affaires to Hayti, Mr. St. John, who has just been transferred by his government to Peru. The Consul landed at about eleven o'clock at night, and, being supprovided with a lantern, had been arrested for a breach of the municipal ordinance in that regard.

The Haytian Minister is of the opinion that no insuit had been intended to the British Consul.

Mr. Preston did not appear to know if the Consul and resisted the authorities or had been streamed on the been was the consultance of the municipal ordinance in that ordinance in that regard.

Mr. Preston did not appear to know if the Con-sul had resisted the authorities or had been wounded.

### THE MOODY-SANKEY REVIVAL.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH MISSION INDORSED BY THE PRESETTERIANS OF BRITAIN. LONDON, May 6, 1875.

The Presbyterian Synod, now sitting in this city, adjourned to-day by a unanimous vote to attend the Christian Convention, which has been in session since yesterday, for the purpose of considering the best means of continuing God's work in England.

The Convention is a great success.

THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION DROUGHT TO A CLOSE. LONDON, May 6-Night.

The Christian Convention brought its session to a close to-night. Mr. Sankey, Mayor Cole, of Chicago, and many English and Scotch ministers made speeches.

An interesting discussion was held on the value of Sunday schools. The speakers strongly advocated lay agency as a means of conversion.

# OCEAN CABLE CHARGES.

THE REDUCTION OF RATES ON MESSAGES FROM EUROPE TO AMERICA.

LONDON, May 6, 1875. The reduction of fifty per cent in the cable rates to North America, which came into force on the 1st inst., has given the commercial community

BISHOP JAGGER.

ORDINATION SERVICES BY THE NEWLY CONSE-CRATED PRELATE. PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1875.

There were the usual Ascension Day services this morning at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Rittenhouse square, in connection with which ordination ceremonies were performed by the Right Rev. Thomas A. Jagger, D. D., Bisnop of Southern Ohio, the candidates being William L. Bull and James C. Craven, the former the priesthood and the latter to the deaconate. The clergymen officiating were :- Right Rev. Bishop Jagger. Ret Drs. James, of Dorningtown; Ely, of Germantown; Reed, of the Church of the Holy Comporter; Edwards, of the Holy Trinty chapei; Thomas, of St. Matthias', and Churles E. Murray and S. B. Simes. The presenters were Messrs. Murray and Simes.

S. B. Simes. The presenters were Messrs. Murray and Simes.

THE ORDER OF SERVICE

was as follows: -First, Morning Prayer, followed by a short sermon from Bishop Jagger, taking his text from the Epistle to Titus, second chapter, from the ninth verse to the end of the chapter. Next, the ordination, which was the first service of that character at which the new Bishop officiated. The communition and benediction concluded the morning's worship. Hey. Mr. Hull was ordined to descon's order last June, and has been hishop Jagger's assistant at Holy Trinity since November last. His father is a lawyer and his grandfather was Dr. Bull, the clergyman. He has enrolled himself for missionary work and will leave for Japan shortly. Mr. Craven is a young gentleman, who has been reading for orders in various Philadelphia churches. Bishop Jagger will hold his last service at Holy Trinity on Sunday next and will leave for the West during the week following.

# THE WILD ABORIGINES.

HOSTILE CHEYENNES RETURNING TO THE RES-ERVATION-THE PRODIGALS WELCOMED HOME. St. Louis, Mo., May 6, 1875.

special despatch to the Republican, from Kansas City, says General Nelli. commander of the troops at Cheyenne Agency, passed through the troops at Cheyenne Agency, passed through there to-day en route for Fort Ripley, where he will preside over a court-marinal. He reports that a large number of Cheyennes who revolted and escaped from the agency last month have returned, and are now receiving government supplies and accommodations as though they had never fired a shot or provoked a fight in which two soldiers were killed. He also reports that fifty-seven of the Indians who were tried at Fort Sill were convicted and sentenced to the Dry Tortugas.

CHEYENNES ATTEMPTING TO CROSS THE KANSAS PACIFIC ROAD.

KANSAS CITT, May 6, 1875. Lieutenant Salderson, of the Sixth cavalry, passed through this city to-day going East. He was just from Fort Hayes, near which place he has been scouting for the past month for Indians. There is a band of thirty Cheyennes there and they attempted yesterday to cross the Kansas-Pacific track so as to march North. The court marrial commenced this A. M. at Ft. Riley. Lieutenant Romeyn 13 on trial. The Sixth cavalry will move to Arizona on May 23, to relieve the Fitth cavalry.

# MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Омана, Мау 6, 1875. Two companies of cavalry and one company of the Twenty-third infantry have left for the Spotted

#### THE COAL REGIONS.

MINERS REMOVING THEIR TOOLS FROM THE MINES-PROBABLE INDEFINITE CONTINUANCE OF THE STRUGGLE-"A COERCIVE POLICY"-FORTUNATE OPERATORS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE SITUATION.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 6, 1875. A visit to Sugar Notch this afternoon established the fact that Mr. Charles Parrish had not yet put into execution his threats to stop the pumps and allow the mines at that locality to drown out. The only approach to it was the removal of a donkey engine from the slope, but this movement does not seem to cause much consternation among the men. In fact they do not appear at all scared by any of the various modes resorted to by the operators to force a resumption of work. The miners held a meeting yesterday morning, which was fully attended, and appointed a committee to inform Mr. Parrish that they could not consent to go to work, and were ready to famove their toois from the mines. Agreeably to the resolution of the meeting the men went in this morning, and in a short time all their personal property, picks, sledges, chilis, needles, &c., were taken to a place of safety. It is believed that the intention to flood the mines will be carried out this week, and that act will greatly prolong the suspension, so far as the works at Sugar Notch and the Empire mines of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company are concerned. The men, however, seem to regard the luture with perfect indifference, and declare that they are better prepared to

CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE against the proposed reduction of wages than on the 1st of January. At the freight depot in Sugar Noten there is a consignment of lorty-five barrels of flour for the miners, and at the com'g, 7 pay day of the Delaware and Hudson Cans Company \$600 will be contributed for as relief of the men at the Empire mines. Thus it will be seen that "material aid" to extend the strike indefinitely is not wanting. The strikers of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company exhibit a dogged resolution to maintain the struggle of endurance, which does not argue well for a compromise or a very speedy resumption of work on the part of that branch of the coal combinations. Over in Kingston

A COERCIVE POLICY has been inaugurated against miners employed by Messrs. Waterman & Beaver, and great bitterness of feeling has been created by the firm giving no. tice to their tenants to vacate the company's houses within ten days from Tuesday of this week. This is not a favorite mode of retaliation against strikers on the part of coal operators, but it has been done on several occastons in this State. It was tried once by Mr. Taggart in the Lehigh region, and resulted in a call for military aid to carry out the movement successfully. A like result may be brought about in Kingston, for the attempt to eject the miners from their homes is almost certain to be tollowed by resistance and more cr less of trouble

miners from their homes is almost certain to be followed by resistance and more or less of trouble and excitement. It is generally hoped that the warning to the miners in Kingston will not be followed by an employment of legal means to force them out into the woods and fields.

The present suspension presents some curious phases. Men from the Wyoming regions are seeking employment in the north part of the county, and work willingly for the prices paid by the Delaware and Hudson Camal Company, the Petinsylvania Coal Company and the Delaware and Hudson Camal Company, the Petinsylvania Coal Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, while they will not raise a pick or are a clast in the mines under the control of Mr. Charles Parrish. Mr. Hutchinson, of Kingsion, went to Sugar Notch yesterday to induce some of the 690 idle miners in that borough to go to work for him. The gentlemma was noted at for his pains and was obliged to drive off rapidly to save the wheels of his carriage from being last night some of the very men who declined Mr. Hutchinson's offer

VOTED TO SEER WORK

at some of the mines between this place and Carbondale at the same wages paid at the time in Kingston. This apparent inconsistency on the part of the strikers is not easily reconciled with the promptings of good sense and sound jungment: but, perhaps, the miners understand it better than outsiders do. It may also be mentioned that although the mines owned by the Lenigh Valley Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey are not producing any coal, long trains loaded with the dusky diamonds pass over both roads at short intervais during the day, the supplies being drawn from the mines working are obtaining the cream of the high prices for coal and have something to spare for the members of the coal comonations who have been unioriumtely brought into a deadlock with their employés.

The prospects for a resumption of work in this region are regarded as not being so favorable as they were a lew days ago.

OUTRAGES BY THE MINERS-DASTARDLY AT-TEMPT TO KILL POLICEMEN-TRAIN WRECKERS AND INCENDIARIES AT WORK.

POTESVILLE, Pa., May 6, 1875. There are reports again this morning from the upper coal region indicating constantly increasing outrages committed of late and of lawlessness becoming more violent. At several places where the miners have shown a disposition to resume work threats and coffin notices have been posted about as a warning to the miners. A large two and a half inch wire rope used for grawing coa; by the Philadelphia and Reading Company over the Gordon Planes, was cut in five places with an axe, compelling a suspension of coal shipments from Shamoskin and politis above for a day. A large number of special policemen from Reading pass over the Planes daily and it is thought that the intention was to kill them by the rope giving way, though it was discovered in time to prevent any such damage.

way, though it was discovered in time to prevent any such damage.

OUTRAGES PERPETRATED.

A watchman on duty at the Locust Dale Collery was attacked by miners, sustained injuries, and was rounded of his watch. An attempt was made to wreck the Potisville passenger train on a heavy curve at Big Mine Ruu last evening, by pincing an iron railroad chair or large heavy log pacross the track. Although the train was running fast the engineer made the discovery in time to stacken its speed sufficiently to save it, the cowcatcher throwing the immediate of the track. At a late hour last night the Railroad Telegraph office, at Locust Summit, was ourned to the ground, which will prove a total loss.

# THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TAX.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 6, 1875. Judge Pearson to-day reversed his decision, rendered a few weeks ago, declaring the law imposing a coal fax unconstitutional, in the suits against the Kittanning and other coal companies. An appeal will be made to the Supreme Court.

# MINING ACCIDENT.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 6, 1875. Shortly after nine o'clock this morning an accident of a thrilling character occurred at Archi-baid, about nine miles from here, by which a miner named Coolican was instantly killed and two of his comrades seriously injured. The three men were working a short distance from each other, when a huge mass of the roof came crashing upon them with the above result.

Aime casualties of this nature have been quite frequent of late in this vicinity. It is only six months ago that Coolican's father lost his life in a similar manner.

# WIFE MURDER.

THE HUSBAND ARRESTED WHILE GAZING AT THE CORPSE-EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 6, 1874. William H. Chadwick, proprietor of Chadwick's Museum, was arrested last night on a charge of murdering his wife. She died yesterday morning. and the attending physician decided that death was caused by pneumonia. But it was rumored later in the day that she died from wounds in-flicted on her head by her husband, while drunk,

on April 28, and

THE COMONER'S INVESTIGATION

and post-mortem examination resulted in his arrest. He was taken in custody while hooking at the corpse, and was this afternoon removed to the Newcaste Jall to await trial, which will take place this month. A large and excited crowd gatnered to see him removed, but no violence was offered.

# TO BE EXECUTED.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., May 6, 1875. William E. Sturievant, who murdered Thomas and Simeon Sturtevant, his uncle and brother, and a domestic named Mary Buckley, at Hall ax, Mass., on the 15th of February, 1874, will be exe-cuted here to-morrow morning. Efforts were made to-day to secure a commutation of the sen-tence, but without avail. Startevant seems cal-lous and unrepentant, and declines to confess his guit.

## WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1875. THE RECENT CHANGE IN PROMINENT TREASURY OFFICIALS-AN INCREASE OF ABILITY PROM-ISED-NO ADDITION TO THE FASHIONABLE

The reason for the sudden removal of prominent Treasury officials is still kept from the public. Commissioner Douglass, who has for over six years been esteemed as an efficient officer, it is said, is not, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, as capable a man as he wished to preside over the Internal Revenue Bureau, while ex-Senator Pratt, his successor, has the reputation of being a man of great executive ability and thorough in the details of whatever trust is confided to him. It is remarked that the recent appointments are not likely to add to the -called brilliancy of Washington society, and, without comparing the new and old office-holders, none of the five who have recently stepped up and in will be swayed by the fashionable world about the capital. Their qualifications are enumerated as those of plain, practical business men, devoted to duty; homely in their social life, and men who will not give way to the custom developed here after the war, and still perpetrated, of giving extravagant entertainments on small salaries, and explaining the source of revenue as inherited by "his wife's uncle." The new regime, therefore, it is claimed, will greatly improve the social relations of officials and set the example of having but few carriages at unimportant funerals.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1875. THE SLAUGHTER OF THE VIRGINIUS PRISONERS PAID FOR.

The Spanish government, pursuant to the agreement ratified with the United States on March 11, 1875, agreed to pay the sum of \$80,000 or 400,000 pesetas, as indemnity growing out of the Virginfus affair, in three periods of two months each. On the 17th of April Mr. Cushing informed the Department of State that Spain had anticipated the payment in part, and that he was about to receive the sum of \$45,000, which was paid. The Department of State is to-day in receipt of information by telegraph that the payment of the entire balance of \$35,000 has been also anticipated, and that that amount was paid to-day to Mr. Cushing in Madrid. The Spanish government has thus voluntarily saved a delay in the payment of several months and put an end to this question. THE OPINION IN MEXICO ON THE RIO GRANDE

BORDER TROUBLES. Major Ben Perley Poore arrived from the city of Mexico last night, bringing despatches from Minister Foster, which he has delivered to the Department of State. The Major says the opinion in Mexico was that the troubles on the border were produced by lawless men of both countries, and there was an earnest disposition on the part of the Mexican government, in sympathy with our own, to suppress them, and further, that the troubles were not considered of such a serious character as to endanger the friendly relations between the United States and Mexico. COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS TO BE APPOINTED TO

ANOTHER OFFICE. The President will appoint Commissioner Douglass to another office of equal importance to that

soon to be vacated by him. THE LABORERS' STRIKE OVER. The strike among the laborers on the public works is thought to be over. The men, unsuccessful in the demand for an increase of wages, are willing to resume work at the old price of \$1, and in some cases \$1 25 a day.

THE DANA LIBEL CHARGE DISMISSED BY THE GRAND JURY. The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia today dismissed the charge against Charles A. Dana of libelling ex-Governor Snepherd by the publication of certain articles in the New York Sun

## THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

OFFICERS OF THE RECENT PANAMA EXPEDITION PREPARING THE REPORT-THE MOST FEASI-BLE BOUTE TO BE DECIDED ON AT AN EARLY

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1875. Commander E. P. Luil, Civil Engineer A. C. Monocal Lieutenants E. D. Taussig, J. F. Moser, Masters J. H. C. Comn and H. L. Green, and draughtsman Phelp, who were attached to the late Panama surveying expedition for a ship canal across the Isthmus, met at the Navy Department to-day for the purpose of making their computations, preparing maps, reports, &c. They will be engaged

in the work two or three months, and upon its completion all the documents will be submitted to the commission consisting of Commodore Ammen, General Humphreys, Chief of the Engineer Corps, and Capitain Patterson, of the Coast Survey, appointed by the Fresident to examine all the surveys and decide as to which will be THE MOST ADVANTAGROUS ROUTE for the canal. This Commission has already the Tehnantepes survey made by Commanders Hatfield and Lui and the Darien surveys made by Commander Selfringe and Lieutenant Collins. The Panama survey was the last one made, and after the Commission shall have examined it a report will be prepared and surmitted to the Secretary as to the most destrable route.

# THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

COLUMBUS, May 6, 1875. The Democratic State Central Committee and a large number of prominent democratic politicians from various parts of the State met here for consuitation to-day.

It was decided to hold the State Convention on June 17, in this city. The State Executive Committee were authorized to arrange for a grand ratification meeting on the evening of the day of the Convention, to invite prominent democrats or the several States to participate as speakers, and also to extend an invitation to the democrats of the State to attend the meeting in delegations to give the ticket nominated a good send-off. Speeches were made by a number of gentlemen, among them

speeches were made by a number of gentlemen, among them

SENATOR THURMAN,
who, among other things, said the day had gone by for carrying Onio by stump speeches. Organization by townships was what was needed. He thought it was apparent to every one that unless the republican party can carry Ohio this fall its fare is scaled, and if the democratic party carry the State this fall it would settle the question of party ascendancy in the nation. He said the republicans were doing their utmost to redeem the State organization by the use of money, by misrepresenting the actions of the last Legislature, and, he was sorry to say, by cultivating a secret Know Nothing organization. He thought the democrate should insist upon being the attacking party, and, with a good organization, victory was assured.

# THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.

LOUISVILLE, MAY 6, 1875. A special to the Courin-Journal from Frankfort says that at twenty minutes to eleven P. M. James B. McCreery, of Madison county, was, on the fourth bailot, nominated by the Democratic Convention as candidate for Governor. The Convention was in session to hours, and was generally harmonious, although for a lew minutes there was great confesion. The last vote stood there was great contesion. The McCreery, 661; Williams, 668.

#### KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD. LAWRENCE, Kun., May 6, 1875.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Kansas Pacific Ranfoad was held to-day, 153,116 shares being represented. The contract between the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific was unanimously confirmed. The following directors were elected:-Robert E. Carr, Adotphus Meier, Cartos S. Greeley, John p. Perry, Benjamin W. Lewis, Jr ; Stephen M. B. Perry, Benjamin W. Lewis, Jr.; Stephen M. Edgell, of St. Louis: Thomas A. Scott, or Philadelphia, Pa.; Sidney Billon, Jay Gould, James D. Smith, of New York: Oliver Ames, of Boston. The last four represent the interest of the Union Pacific road, R. E. Carr, President; C. S. Greeley, Treasurer; D. M. Edgerton, Secretary, all of St. Louis, were re-elected officers for the ensuing year. The directors lett ou a special train for Denver at six o'clock P. M.

## PORTAGE BRIDGE BURNED.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LARGEST WOODEN VIA-

DUCT IN THE WORLD. HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., May 6, 1875, Portage Bridge, on the Buffalo and Hornellsville branch of the Erie Railway, was consumed by fire last night. The fire was discovered a fe  $\sigma$  minutes after train No. 4 had passed, and is gine No. 399. The watchman immediately ran for water, but on returning found the fire had gained considerable neadway beneath, and all efforts to

put it out were unavailing. This famous structure, said to have been th largest wooden bridge in the world, spanned the Genessee River and Falls at a point sixty-one miles east of Buffalo and thirty miles north of Hornellsville. The destruction of the bridge will cause no interruption whatever to through travel over the Erie Radway, there being three through routes besides, namely, viar-salamanca, in connec-lion with the Atlantic and Great Western Esti-way; via Dunkirk, in connection with the Lake Shore, and via Avon and Corning, in connection with the Buffalo and Canada lines. The company will at once proceed to replace the wooden bridge with a substantial fron structure.

LATER DESPATCH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6, 1875. Intelligence reserved here says:-The Portage Bridge fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. The fire was first discovered at a quarter past two A. M., and by half-past four the whole structure was entirely destroyed. No inconvenience will be experienced by the ratiroad. Trains coming West will leave the main line at Trains coming West will leave the main line at Corning, via Bath and Avon and Attica, and, going Fast, will branch off at Attica to Corning and on to the main line. The railroad officials are taking active measures for the work of reconstruction. The briage was commenced April 1, 1851, and completed August 24, 1852, it was 800 feet long, built on trestle work, set on thirteen stone pters in the river. The timber used in its construction was 1,800,000 feet, and cost \$180,000. The railway track was 234 feet above the river. Since the completion of the bridge a sum equal to the original cost has been expended in repairs, the original timbers having been all successively replaced by new ones, the bridge being so constructed as to allow the replacing of old with new timbers without interfering with its construction.

#### NEW PACIFIC MAIL STEAMERS.

CHESTER, Pa., May 6, 1875. This afternoon one of the three new steamships being built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was launched from the yard of the Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine Works, of which Mr. John Roche is president. These three

which Mr. John Roche is president. These three vessels are to be precisely similar in build, capacity and equipment. The new steamship is to be first class in every respect, and has a tonnage of 3,500 tons, new measurement.

THE DIMENSIONS are as follows:—Extreme length, 352 feet; breadth of beam monided, 40 feet; depth of hold from base line to spir deck gunael, 30 feet 5 inches; depth of hold from floor to main deck, 21 leet; height of horricane deck above spar deck, 8 leet 3 inches. The hull is of iron, and is divided by seven bulkheads into eight water-tight compartments. The vessel will have accommodations for 155 cabin and 1,200 steerage passengers. She will carry ten metallic lifeboats, capable of accommodating 550 persons, and ten liferafts, which will accommodate 500 more. The vessel faunched today is No. 150 of the Pacific Mail fleet, and is the nineteenth, exclusive of government steamers, built at the works at Chester within three years and seven montas.

#### THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

VISIT OF THE COMMISSION AUTHORIZED BY CON-GRESS TO SELL THE PROPERTY-VESSELS IN PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1875.

Secretary Robeson, of the Navy Department; Secretary Bristow, of the Treasury Department; field, Treasurer. General Humphreys, of the United States Engineer Corps, and Mr. Thomas Cochran, of the Philadelphia Board of Revision of Taxes, together constituting a commission appointed by the last Congress to superintend the sale of the Philadelphia Navy Yard and to devote the proceeds to the improvement of League Island, are now in the city. To-day they visited the old Navy Yard and made a tour of inspection. Mr. Cochran has submitted a plan, to which the other Commissioners consent, by which the streets in the vicinity of the Navy Yard are to be cut through. The noteworthy vessels now in the yard are the following:—The Nantucket, a single-turreted monitor, in good condition, carrying two fitteen-inch smooth-bore guis. She has just been repaired and painted and given a casing of four-inca plank over her iron deck. The old Constitution, one of the few remaining instoric seventy-fours, now lies on the docks completely dismanted. It is the intention to resheathe ber and use her for a receiving ship probably. The Alert, one of the two new sloops-of-war built by John Rosch, was conveyed to the yard about two weeks ago. She is now receiving her spars and rigging and equiliments for sea. She is 175 feet long on the water into and has 22 feet beam, 16 feet 3 inches hold. She will carry four nine-inch guis, one eleven-inch swivel and one sixty-pound rifle. The Alert will take the midsalpmen on their summer cruise. Navy Yard and to devote the proceeds to the im

# NASHVILLE RACES.

STEINBOR, BREAKSMAN AND EGIPT THE WIN-

NASHVILLE, May 6, 1875. The third day of the spring meeting of the Nashville Bloodhorse Association was more favorable for the races, the weather being clear and warm, and the track, though still heavy, in better condi-

ance was large.

tion than on the previous two days. The attend-

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.—Association purse, \$250. For all ages; dash of one and a balf miles.

E. O. Elmott& Co's ch. c. Breaksman, 4 years, by Jack Malone, dam Capitola, 104 lbs. 1
Williams & Owing's ch. c. Playmate, 3 years, by Planet, dam Full Cry, 90 lbs. 2

Time. 251½.

SAME DAY.—THIRD RACE.—Association purse of \$150, for all ages; dash of one and a quarter miles.

D. Swigert's b. c. Ecypt, 4 years, by Planet, dam Lady Harry; 104 lbs. 1

John Alcock's ch. f. Chatterbox, 4 years, by Vandal, dam Lucilie; 101 lbs. 2

Langwortsy's ch. c. Gwynn. 3

Ford & Co's ch. c. Cumberland. dls.

Time, 2:18.

Cumberland refused to 1un, balking after starting on the flist quarter, Betting—Average of pcols:—Egypt, \$520; Chatterbox, \$100; field, \$70.

#### TO-DAY'S EVENTS. Three races are on the programme for this day

at Nashville, one of which will result in a walk over, Ballankeel being the only entry in the purse of \$250, dash of two miles. Pools on the other events were sold in this city last evening as foi-

FIRST RACE.—Association purse \$200, for three-year-olds, cash of one mile and a quarter. 

#### STEAMER SUNK.

SALHM, N. J., May 6, 1875. The steamer Major Reybold, on her up trib from this city this morning, struck on an obstruction near the mouth of Salem Creek, and was so much disabled as to be unable to proceed on her way. She took in water very rapidly and was run ashore in a sinking condition. The pussengers were taken off by a tugboat and brought tack to this city. pack to this city.

### THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

TENTH ANNIVERSABY MEETING OF THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

One of the largest meetings of the season was held in Steinway Hall last evening to celebrare the tenth anniversary of the National Temperance Society. The nouse was literally jammed and the platform was crowded by a most respectable delegation of the advocates of temperance. In the absence of Mr. William E. Dodge, President of the National Temperance Society, the chair was taken by Mr. John O'Donnell, of Lewis county. New

After the Secretary had made reports the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur addressed the meeting at considerable length. He combated at every point the idea that a man ought ever to taste liquor, and contended that, notwithstanding the legor, and contended that, notwinstanding the text of some portions in the Scriptures, these sacred writings were in favor of temperance. He could no more lancy moderate drinking than the moderate stugging of a saake or moderate biting of an adder. At the close of the reverend gentleman's remarks which were loudly applauded, the entire assemblage united in singing a temperance song, each verse ending with the refrain:—

Our Got is marching on.

Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer delivered an address

Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer delivered an address Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer delivered an address directed against saloou keepers and liquor desiera. She said that there is a good time in the near nuture for the temperance movement. The women—who hold the balance of power in their hands—make whatever they wish of the boys, and men are but boys of larger growth. The temperance men are organizing more perfectly than either the politicians or rumsellers. The Congressional, Assembly, and even school districts were now being organized in the cause of total abstinence. The Rev. Dr. Cuyler introduced the well known

were now being organized in the cause of total abstrainment.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler introduced the well known lecturer, Mr. Joan B. Gough, who delivered in his best and most popular sivie a convincing argument against the evils of intoxication. He said that thirty-one years ago, on the 9th of this month, he had first addressed the people of New York in the old Broadway Theernacie, and since then no, with many others well known to fame in this city, had been fighting drink, and not men's interests, as some people would have the world beneve. It was said that if a man's whee were taken from him, his cheese might in like manner be withheld, because some ate too much and thus harmed themselves; but it cheese did as much eyil to the community as drink, he would fight it with just the same bitterness. The speaker went on to relate a string of amusing anecdotes and reminiscences filustrative of the evils of tipping, and was particularly severe upon some minister of this city, who, in a sermon or address, had advocated moderate drinking than moderate thrussing of a match in a powder magazine or moderate letting off an overcharged gun. He told several melancholy instances of ministers and others, who had dropped from good social standing and great domestic felicity into abject misery, idiocy and premature death by the evil influence of the bottle.

The tenth annual report presented by Corresponding secretary J. N. Stearns, covered a wide field and went into many elaborate details, showing how much the society had prospered in the preceding year. The report went into the educational, religious, financial and political bearings of the temperance question. It also touched upon the subjects of national prohibition and iederal inferference, and a number of kindred subjects. The total income from the publication department and other sources amounted during the year to \$52,243, and expenditures to \$52,640, leaving a defici of \$397.27 to be made up.

The following named officers were chosen to serve for the coming year:—Hon. Will

### RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

While crossing the track of the Southern Rath road of Long Island, in Boerum street, near Bushroad of Long island, in Boerum street, hear Buss-wick avenue, to brake a freight car, Edgar Conk-lin, twenty-two years of age, residing at No. 841 Willoughby avenue, was knocked down and rus over by the car. His injuries, which consisted of a badly crushed foot and several bruise-, were attended to by Dr. Dugan, and he was then re moved to his home by friends.

DIED. ODELL.-In Brooklyn, on Taursday, 6th inst., & U. F. ODELL.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
[For Other Deaths See Eighth Page.]

EVERYBODY IS HOARSE. THERE NEVER was such a spring for coughs and colds, and never such a universal and urgent demand for HALE'S HONEY OF HOREMOUND AND TAB.

PIRE'S TOOTHACHE OROPS cure in one minute. A.—FOR GENTLEMEN'S HATS OF EXTRA quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID 118 Nassau street.

ALL KINDS WIRE SIGNS TO ORDER, by HOJER & GRAHAM, Painters and Sign Engravers ALL PANGS OF RHEUMATISM INSTANTLY relieved with Wolcott's Paix Paixt. Catarrh annihilated with Wolcott's Catarrh annihilated. Sold everywhere.

A PENNSYLVANIA DUTCHMAN ROD Spring Thoss yesterday. He votes for Andrew Jackson regularly, every time, and had never heard of the Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway. AL-GEORGE WILKES ON SHAKESPEARE.

THIS WEEK,
ALL'S WELL TEAT ENDS WELL,
TWELFTH NIGHT: OR, WHAT YOU WILL
THE WINDS TO TALE.
SEE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES. AL-GEORGE WILKES ON SHAKESPEARE. ALL'S WELL THAT EARDS WELL TWELFAH NIGHT, OR, WHAT YOU WILL SEE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

DYEING AND CLEANSING .- PAKE IT TO THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISH MENT, STATEN ISLAND, Offices-35 Duame street, 78 Broadway, 616 SERVA avenus, New York; 161 and 165 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn. Oldest in the country.

EVERDELL'S, 202 BROADWAY,—ELEGANT Wesleing and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers, Monograms, Portraits on sicel; iow prices HUNDREDS OF PERSONS IN NEW YORK, after years of terrible suffering, have been restored to permanent health. Introuch appropriate Electrical archives, at No. 7 West Fourierfull Street.

LEON DUMAS' EAU MERVEILLEUSE, THR

LEON DUMAS' EAU MERVEILLEUSE IS NOT an enginel, but a medicine for the skin. Ladles are invited to test the article before purchasing. No. 8 West Twenty-first street. LEON DUMAS' EAU MERVEILLEUSE RE-moves all Wrinkles. Try it. No. 3 West Twenty-fifth st.

LEON DUMAS' EAU MERVEILLEUSE OB-literates Freezies and makes the complexion clear, white and beautiful. No. 8 West I wenty-fifth street, POMEROY'S FINGER PADS AND WATER PADS

THERE ARE PEOPLE WHO ARE COLOR blind, but none are a bind! that they cannot recognize the exceeding beauty of KNOX's spring style of gentle-men's HATS. Sold at 222 Breadway and in the Fifth Ave-nue Hotel.

THOUSANDS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING have been made strong and healthy by the PERCYLAT

# NEW PUBLICATIONS. A MORE SUPERS PRESENT CANNOT BE GIVEN to a cutivated person than "The dyclopedia of the Best thoughts of Carries Dickens," carefully inacest beantially bound. Price, \$5. Compiled by F. G. Detontaine and published by E. J. HALL & SON, 17 Murray street, New York.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

LIL Be This Our Plea. Hymn for Lent.

IX. The Deer Lottle Shancock. Song. Cherry.

IX. La Limbate of Argent. Opera Bouffe.

IX. II Talismano (Walite). For Violin and Plano. Operation.

174. Il Talismano d'Argell, Opea Soulle.

175. La Princesse de Trebigonde. Lancers, Meyer.

175. Lie Sloemaker Quaerte and servann. Hearico.

184. Vou Nevel Miss the Water, &c. Howard.

184. Speak to Ne. Song. Campana.

185. Celebrated Polomaise. Opera Nigmon.

The above are beamfurlly brinted on tuil sizz sheet muse caper, and can be ordered through any dewest dearer in the foliced States of Campana. Also by mad or receipt of one debar. Inclose statup for finicatalogue.

185. BEAN W. HITCHCOCK. Publisher.

186. BEAN W. HITCHCOCK. Publisher.

186. BEAN W. HITCHCOCK. Publisher.

187. BEAN W. HITCHCOCK. Publisher.

187. BEAN W. HITCHCOCK. Publisher.

188. BEAN W. HITCHCOCK. BOWN W. HITCHCOCK. Publisher.

188. BEAN W. HITCHCOCK. BOWN W.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MILK OF MAGNESIA A CER Isin care for by PEPSIA, CONSTIPATION SOLES STOMACH, HEADACHE GOUT, GRAVEL KIDNEY AFFACTIONS and all DISEALES OF THE SECRETIVE ORDANS, Prescribed by the leading physiciaes, By C. B. PHILLIPS, Post-office box 4,517. ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET SORTICE on application